A Package Containing \$35,000, En Route to St. Louis, Deftly Stolen by F. A. Walton, Money Clerk at the

Dallas (Tex.) Office.

St. Louis, Feb. 6.-L. A. Fuller, superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, was vesterday notified by the Commercial Bank of this city that a package containing \$35,000 in bills, consigned to them by the City National held the receipt of the Pacific Express Company, was missing.

of St. Louis \$50,000, of which \$15,000 in hension any moment." gold was contained in a canvas bag, and \$35,000 in bills in the regulation express package. The \$15,000 bag of gold was duly received here two days ago and delivered to the Commercial Bank, the billing accompanying the gold reading as follows:

Pacific Express Co., W. B., 32, 1 Sack gold, \$15,000. From City National Bank, Dailas, to Commercial Bank, St. Louis, D. H., 70.

This billing was correct in form, and the bag was accordingly delivered to the St. Louis consignees. Yesterday an officer of the Commercial Bank reported to Superintendent Fuller that the \$15,000 in gold was only part of a remittance from the City National Bank, and that the receipt issued from the express office at Dallas was for two packages, one of \$15,000 gold, and the other \$35,000 currency. It was thought strange that a pound for it and make a fortune." only part of the remittance had arrived, and the Commercial Bank made its re-

On receiving this decidedly alarming intelligence, Superintendent Fuller immediately telegraphed to Assistant Superintendent James Aiken at Dallas informing him of the big shortage and another heavy robbery of the Pacific company were confirmed by the answers received to his telegrams. He was notified by Assistant Superintendent Aiken that no trace of the missing \$35,000 money clerk of the Dallas office, a fortune?" young man named F. A. Walton, had course Walton's flight had caused im- coast. There is no fever on the upmediate suspicion that he was an ab- lands. sconder with funds entrusted to the company, and an investigation of the ket?" books and accounts of the Dallas office had been begun at once, but until the backs of natives, and the lack of the news of the missing St. Louis pack- transportation facilities accounts for its age was wired from this city it had been cheapness in the interior. But you stolen any thing. Upon receipt of Superintendent Fuller's message, however, ley Falls, and by and by we shall have investigation into that one transaction a railroad down there which will make revealed the fact that the missing travel easy all the way to the coast. money-clerk was a heavy defaulter. He I have recently put \$50,000 in had undoubtedly made away with the the road and may put a little \$35,000 package, but had so managed the more after a awhile. When in Europe record on the company's books that he last fall I received a note from King

that the \$15,000 bag of gold was formade out the way-bills for the two packages received from the City Na- road business in Africa simply because and took the impression of those way- have been opposed to slavely all my then destroyed those bills, and made out others for the one bag of gold, which in the heart of Africa is the beginning he duly forwarded to St. Louis. Thus the records of the Dallas office showed Eat \$50,000 had been shipped to St. Louis instead of \$15,000, and Money-Clerk Walton rightly calculated that before the discrepancy could be discovered he would be beyond arrest.

As soon as these facts were developed Assistant Superintendent Aiken wired but if any should come they will be re-Superintendent Fuller:

Walton has doubtless stolen the \$35,000 billed to Commercial Bank. Was with American Express Company, Iona, Mich., five years. From Wells-Fargo to us. Father lives in St. Joe, Mo. Have traced him to Indian Territory. Detective on his trail. Gar-

This telegram was received by Superand that official immediately wired to all points likely to be passed by the fugitive a fall description of him with which he had been furnished from Dallas, with instructions for his arrest. way broadcast to every quarter of the country:

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS CO., SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 5, 1899. ABSCONDED. F. A. Walton, clerk in the Pacific Express

office at Dallas, Tex.; left that place Sunday evening, February 2; was last seen on the M., K. & T. R. R. going north. DESCRIPTION.

Good-looking, smooth red face, hair dark, ent short behind; weight, 137 pounds; height, 5 feet 5, medium build; round scar on back of head, just above hair line; new sear above left eye; deaf in right ear. Wore Derby hat, black clothes, sack coat, chinchilla overcoat. Carried gold-headed umbrella. A liberal reward will be paid for his arrest,

capture. L. A. FULLER, Superintendent.

ton had been working for the Pacific less.-Memphis Appeal. Express Company since last October. He was first employed in the office at Jefferson, Tex., and went from that office | seen upon a class in a class in a ferson, Tex., and went from that office | Hedon, a vi'lage in Yorkshire, England: to Dallas in November last. His position was that of money elerk, in which he had the handling of all money packages passing through that office. He came to our company from the Wells-Fargo company, having been employed by them in Old Mexico. Previous to that he worked for the American Express Company at Louis. Mich. for five years. Company at Ionia, Mich., for five years. -A championship emblem recently

nor inclined toward fast life of any kind. Mr. Kerney says, however, that he has heard something of a shooting scrape that Walton got into in Mexico through drinking, but that is all we have against his record. There is no question of his havin stolen the \$35,000. The agent in charge of the Dallas office, L. S. Garrison, leaves to-night for St. Louis, and will arrive Friday morning. James Aiken is assistant superintendent of the Pacific Express Company, with headquarters at Dallas. Of course, the company will pay the \$35,000 to the

Commercial Bank at once. "I knew of Waton's flight before being advised of the package consigned to Bank of Dallas, Tex., for which they ing, but did not dream he had made this city containing \$35,000 being missway with any considerable amount until that big shortage came to light. A The story of the discovery of this detective was at once put upon his trail. startling fact was very quickly told. On he having been seen on a north-bound February 1 the City National Bank of Missouri, Kansas & Texas train Sunday Dallas remitted to the Commercial Bank | night, and I expect to hear of his appre-

FOR FORTUNE SEEKERS.

Collis P. Huntington Would Do It He Were Young Again.

Taking down a map of Equatorial Africa and spreading it across his knees, Collis P. Huntington laid his forefinger on a certain spot and remarked: "If I were a young man with \$10,000 or \$100,000, I'd go there and make mill-

ions." The spot he touched was the town of Upoto, on the River Congo, near the northern boundary of the Congo Free

State, distant about 700 miles from the Guinea coast. "What would you do there, Mr. Huntington?" inquired the reporter to whom

his remark was addressed. "Trade," was the brief answer.

"Ivory, skins, precious stones-" "Rubber. You can buy rubber there to-day at a penny a pound. A young man might go there and pay five pence

"Would you advise a young man to go there with less than \$100,000, or less port of the \$35,000 shortage accordingly. | than \$10,000?"

"Well, it would depend on the young man. I went to California in '49 with a party of young fellows from my native State, Connecticut, and when we reached Sacramento the first thing they did was ordering an immediate investigation to go to the hotel and spend \$4 apiece and reply. Mr. Fuller's worst fears of for dinner. My dinner cost me less than a sixteenth of that sum. It was always my rule to live within my income. Any young man who does that will get along.

"Could a young man live in the Congo package could be found, and that the Free State long enough to make a

"Oh, the climate is excelent after you been missing since Sunday night. Of get back a hundred miles or so from the

"How is he to get his rubber to mar-

"At present most of it is carried on ssible to find that Walton had know the Congo is navigable for many miles, from Kinchassa, in fact, to Stan-

had time to make his escape by a good Leopold asking me to call on him when long start before suspicion was excited. I arrived at Brussels. I did so and we It was done in this way. On the day talked over the situation in Africa. I pretty soon discovered that Leopold warded to the St. Louis office for de- didn't know quite as much about raillivery to the Commercial Bank, Walton road building as I did, so I gave him tional Bank, containing in all \$50,000, I want to break up the slave trade. I bills in the company's letter-book. He life, and gave a good deal toward abolishing it in this country. Down there and the end of slavery trade, and the time is not far off when we will wipe it from the face of the earth. I have also invested \$50,000 in the proposed Berber-Suakim railway and \$50,-000 more in the British East African railway. Thus I have \$150,000 in the three roads. I don't look for any profits,

invested in Africa. The price of rubber in Para, Brazil, ranges from 60 cents to \$1 a pound. If a young man could only get hold of \$10.-000; if he could only buy rubber in the Congo Free State at a penny a pound; if he could only get it down to the coast for a few pence more a pound; if he intendent Fuller yesterday afternoon, could only get it to Havre or New York for still a few pence more a pound-if he could do all this he would make a tremendous profit. Then, if he could live within his income, he would certainly grow rich. The principal The following "hue and cry" circular thing with most young men is the \$10.was also struck off, and is now on its | 000, or rather the want of it. There are plenty of lusty young white slaves behind the counters in this city who would like to be emancipated. And lots of them would go to Africa on much less capital than \$10,000. In the present state of the market so princely a sum as

that would purchase a gross of North

American Congo Free Statesmen. - N. Y. A Woman as Steamboat Mate. Helena has within its boundaries a lady who has the distinction of being the only female steamboat mate in the United States. She is a young married lady named Mrs. Mary Simmons. She is only twenty-four years of age-and has or any information that may lead to his lived continuously on the river for eight Superintendent Fuller was seen last years, and is perfectly acquainted with night at the office of the Pacific Express | all the details of the management of Company, and said: "The missing money steamboats. Her husband is Mr. W. W. clerk, Walton, has not made away with Simmons, captain of the transfer, J. F. more than the \$35,000 contained in the Joy, owned and run by the Lineham package addressed to the Commercial Ferry Company, of this place. Mrs. Bank of this city, as the accounts have Simmons' applied for a master's license, now been thoroughly gone over and no but owing to a recent act of Congress, other shortage discovered. I anticipate requiring a year's experience as mate a speedy capture of the defaulter, as before one was qualified as master, she you can see by the description of his was unable to procure the license. She personal appearance that he can be will serve her apprenticeship for the easily identified. I am not sure whether | year on the transfer-boat Joy, of which he will try to reach Canada or will her husband is captain. She procured make for the West and trust to hiding her license in December, 1889, in the himself there. The Guarantee Com- Galena (III.) district, to act as mate on pany of New York was on his bond to the steamboats and railroad transfer-boats express company for \$2,000. They have on the Mississippi river and its tribunot yet been notified of his flight. Wal- taries on steamers of 200 tons burden or

-The fellowing inscription may be seen upon a brass in a churchyard at "Here lieth the body of William Strat-

He was about twenty-five years of age presented to a New York chess player and unmarried. I learn from a clerk in was a chess-board of solid silver, with the Dallas office, Mr. Kerney, who is Inlaid gold for each alternate square. A now here on furlough, and who boarded full set of chessmen, which accompaat the same house with Walton, that his nied the board, was made of sterling .habita were good; he was not dissipated, silver.

JUDICIARY CENTENNIAL. ing. He spoke feelingly of the sad be-

The Celebration of the Centenary of the Federal Judiciary.

Notable Gathering at the Metropolitan Opera-House, New York-Speeches by Ex-President Cleveland, Justice Field and Others.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-A disagreeable rain which set in shortly after nine o'clock vesterday morning added to the general gloom which the sad events of the past few days had cast over everycelebration of the centennial of the Federal Judiciary. All preparations had been perfected for the event, however, and neither the absence the President and his Cabinet nor the atmosphere's influence were permitted to interfere with the celebration. At all the principal hotels early calls were made upon the distinguished guests from all shown them by the committee in charge. Carriages rolled up to the doors, and the guests were escorted to the Metropolitan Opera House, where they gathered in the waiting-rooms and lobbies awaiting the formation of the proces-

At 10:30 a.m. the procession, headed by the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States in their official robes, foilowed by the various Judges of the Federal District courts, the New York State Court of Appeals, the Supreme, Superior, Common Pleas and other courts, marched down the various aisles of the Operahouse and occupied the various seats in the boxes allotted to them. The members of the Supreme Court of the United States occupied seats on the stage along with ex-President Cleveland and many other legal dignitaries. The immense auditorium was crowded with National and State law-makers, citizens and representatives of the profession. Many adies were present.

When Mr. Cleveland took his place as resident of the assemblage, there was several minutes before the ex-President | exercise of legislative or executive discrecould be heard.

Mr. Cleveland then, in a clear voice. delivered his introductory add ress. He

occasion our reverence for the virtue and patriotism in which the foundations of our Reings vouchsafed to us lately celebrated with becoming enthusiasm. the centennials of the completion of our Constitution and the inausuration of our first President.

To-day we have assembled to commemning as a people, which more than any the promise of perpetuity to the American

plan of government, and which more than any other happily illustrated the wisdom and enlightened foresight of those who designed our National structure. In the work of creating our Nation the elements of a free government were supplied by concessions of sovereign States, by the surrender of accustomed rights and by the inspiration of pure and disinterested patriotism. If from these elements there had not been evolved that feature of our Federal system which is our theme to-day,

the structure might have been fair to look

upon and might have presented a semblance

of solidity and strength; but it would have

been only a semblauce; and the completed edifice would have had within its foundation the infirmity of decay and ruin. It must be admitted that it is hardly within the power of human language so to compass diverse interests and claims within the lines of a written constitution as to free i entirely from disputes of construction; and certainly diverse constructions were ant to lurk in the diction of a constitution declared by the president of the convention which formulated it to be "the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and

ression which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable." It is fairly plain and palpable, both from reason and a review of events in our history. that without an arbiter to determine, finally and conclusively, the rights and duties embraced in the language of the Constitution, the union of States and the life of the Ameriean Nation must have been precarious and disappointing. Indeed, there could hardly have been a well-grounded hope that they would long survive the interpretation of the National Compact by every party upon whom it rested, and the insistence of each to the last extremity, upon such an interpretation as would secure coveted rights and

In the creation of the world, "the earth was without form and void, and darkness was apon the face of the deep," until God said Let there be light, and there was light." In the creation of the new Nation, our free estitutions were without the form and symmetry of strength, and the darkness of hopelessness brooded over the aspirations of our people, until a light in the Temple of Justice and Law, gathered from the Divine Fountain of light, illumined the work of the fathers of the Republic.

On this centennial day we will devoutly thank Heaven for the revelation to those who formed our Government of this source of strength and light, and for the inspiration of disinterested patriotism and consecrated devotion which established the tribunal which we to-day commemorate.

Our fathers had sacrificed much to be free. Above all things they desired freedom human if this were not so. But they have to be absolutely secured to themselves and striven to the utmost of their abilities to be their posterity. And yet with all their enthusiasm for that sentiment they were willing to refer to the tribunal which they devised all questions arising under their newly-formed constitution affecting the freedom and the protection and safety of the citizen. Though bitter experience had taught them that the instrumentalities of government might trespass upon freedom, and though they had learned in a hard school the cost of the struggle to wrest liberty from the grasp of power, they refused, in the solemn work they had in hand, to take counsel of undue fear or distracting perturbation; and | relieve the crowded docket, and that speedthey calmly and deliberately established as | lly. It becomes more and more the duty of ing; but these did not prevent them love, admiration and reverence for the Confrom contributing a fraction of that sovereignty to the creation of a court which heritance ever possessed by a free people." should guard and protect their new Nation and save and perpetuate a Government which should in all time to come bless an

independent people. I deem myself highly honored by the part ssigned to me in these commemorative exercises. As in eloquent and fitting terms we shall be led by those chosen to address us to the contemplation of the history of Secretary Tracy last evening: that august tribunal organized one hundred years ago; as the lives and services of those who in the past have presided over its councils are re- Mr. Tracy's family; inquires after him and hearsed to us; as our love and veneration | survivors. for our fellow-countrymen who now fill its high and sacred places are quickened; and as we are reminded of the manner in which our National court has at all times illus-trated the strength and beneficence of free Mr. Tracy begs the British Minister to conship, and gratefully appreciate the wisdom | reply to her kind inquiry, say that his surand patriotism of those who gave to us the viving daughter and grandchild are out of

Supreme Court of the United States. Divine blessing on the vast assemblage charging the printers on both papers and crease rather than increase intemper- the people, — Weekly Toiler, and their doings throughout the meet- putting in type-setting machines.

reavements in the families of Secretaries Blaine and Tracy, and moved many of the audience to tears by the touching manner in which he described the tragic deaths of Mrs. and Miss Tracy. Mr. dent and Cabinet, and hoped that the absence of the Chief Magistrate and offi-

cials from their presence was only temporary. Judge Wm. H. Arnoux, chairman of the judiciary centennial committee of the New York Bar Association, delivthe address of "Welcome to the Court." He said attention to the celebration of the centennary of the organization of the Subody and everything connected with the | preme Court of the United States was first invited by President Harrison in his inaugural. After reviewing that part of the President's remarks concerning the celebration guests in behalf of those assembled, representing the Executive and Legislative departments of the Government, National and State courts, and the people of the United States. The occasion, the Speaker declared, was a fitting one. One hundred years ago on this day, the first Tuesday in February, 1790 the Supreme Court of the United States held its first session at the Exchange in the City of over the Union, and every attention was New York, and installed in office the Chief Justice, two associate justices and attorney general. This action completed the organization of the three departments of the Goyernment.

Judge Arnoux then reviewed at some length the high and independent character of the court and the labors and growth of the body from its inception up to the present time. Over sixty-five million people of different races, religions, politics and interests, to-day, he said, cheerfully and loyally submitted to the decrees of the court.

Judge Arnoux concluded by calling for the blessings of God upon the United States and the honorable Supreme Court.

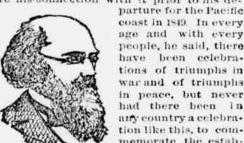
Hon, Henry Hitchcock, of St. Louis then deli-ered an address upon "The Supreme Coart and the Constitution." He referred to the exercise of the powers the court in its organization, and said that the vast reach of its powers springs ernment of the Union is one which in all its departments operates directly upon individuals. To the Supreme Court, "the living voice of the Constitution," belongs the ultimate development of the powers which that instrument confers. It represented the conscience of the people. The speaker alluded to numerous important cases in which the court has declined to take jurisdiction ud and prolonged cheering, and it was of political questions, or those involving the tion. In the exercise of its powers, the chief, said the speaker, is that of interpreting the supreme law of the land. A summary was then given of the powers of the court in expounding the Constitution since speaker declared that the true power of the art has resided and must ever dwell in the sincere respect and unbought confidence of the people of the United States.

> The next speaker was Mr. William Allen Butler, who delivered an eloquent address, during the reading of which he was frequently interrupted by applause, on "The origin of the Supreme Court of the United States and its place in the Constitution." Selections from "Aida" by the orches-

tra followed the address of Mr. Butler. Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, spoke upon "The Supreme Court orate an event con- and the Sovereignity of the People." The hundred years that now terminate. he said, have tested the value of all American institutions. Fortunate as they Ex-President Cleveland other gave safety and | have been for the most part, it will have been the judgment of dispussionate history that no other has so completely justified the faith of its authors nor fulfilled with such signal success the purpose of its foundation is the Supreme Court of the United States. The necessity for its organization was imperative. It is the conservator of State rights and the rights of the people. It rests about 7,500 acres; they gave me my block the path to union and progress. upon the foundation stone of popular sovereignity. The sovereignity of the people, however, is not the arbitrary power of the

multitude; it is simply the recognition of the equal rights of man as the basis of a government for men for their protection by ts people, and regulated by law. This definition of the much abused phrase is always kept in view by the Supreme Court. Public onfidence is a sensitive plant, and the speaker hoped that the people's trust in the powers of the court might never be shaken. Mr. Phelps was followed by Justice Field on behalf of the court.

Justice Field, after a tribute to the bar of the State of New York, recalled with pleasure his connection with it prior to his decoast in 1849. In every



have been celebrations of triumphs in war and of triumphs had there been in any country a celebra. tion like this, to commemorate the establishment of a judicial.

Justice Field. aspiration in the conviction that this tribunal has materially contributed to the just appreciation and ready obedience to the onstitution of the United States. This Constitution was essential to that dual Governnent by which alone free institutions can e maintained in a country so widely ex- the way from Pittsburg to Dakota I but for active, useful work. That work tended as ours. This Constitution, which has been productive of such vast results, was the outgrowth of institutions and doctrines inherited from our ancestors and applied under the new conditions of our country. The possibility of a dissolution of the union of States was never considered by its framers, and in all its as Justice Chase antly provisions, remarked, the Constitution "looks indestructible Union composed

of indestructible States." Even the late civil war could not shake its stability. The Judicial Department established under this-Constitution is co-extensive; it reaches to every judicial question which arises under onstitution, treaties and laws of the United States, In some cases, the Justice said, the court may have made unistakes. The Judges would be more than right, and to perform their functions to the advancement of justice and the good of the

As to the needs of the Supreme Court Justice Field said that it should not be overborne with work, and should have some relief from the immense burden cast upon it. Every suitor, however humble, should be given an opportunity to be heard. Up to the middle of the present century the calendar of the court did not average 149 cases a term; the calendar of the present term exceeds 1,500. Something should be done to a function of their government a check the court to firmly enforce every guarantee no voice in politics. Intemperance has mechanics and laborers, known as upon unauthorized freedom and a restraint of the Constitution. "Sustained by profesupon dangerous liberty. Their attachment | sional and public confidence," Justice Field or and allegiance to the sovereignty of concluded, "the Supreme Court may hope to their States were warm and unfalter still further strengthen the hearts of all in has had such results. For this reason all of which tends to closer fraternal stitution of the United States, the noblest in

ROYAL CONDOLENCE.

Queen Victoria Sends Condolences to Secretary Tracy and His Stricken Family. Washington, Feb. 5.-The following message of condolence was received by OSBORNE, Feb. 4.

To the British Minister, Washington: The Queen deeply depiores the calamity to PONSONBY.

To this Secretary Tracy sent the loi-

lowing reply:

danger.

SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT

WHY HE IS A FREE TRADER.

Dix, in conclusion, prayed for the Presi- There Seems to be No Protection for Native Americans in the American Tariff.

Crops in this region have failed for two years and stories of our poverty that have reached the East, cannot be far wrong. Still our people have sand and still maintain confidence in the country. There is a fine chance for a free trade propaganda in the Republican majority out here. S. D. Robinson, a young of the occasion, Judge Arnoux welcomed the man whose father had written him an upbraiding letter because the son had voted the Democratic ticket, obtained some good advice and sent in reply a letter that has been published in the Northwestern Farmer and Breeder.

"My Dear Father: I am sorry you feel so cut up at my voting the Democratic ticket. You say you think I have been badly influenced, and that I should vote according to my own judgement. I will try to tell why I voted as I did.

The most of the talk out here was

about tariff, and I can't see any good any more in a high tariff on things poor people want to buy, so I just voted for the low tariff party. I have to work pretty hard for every dollar I get, and I want things that I use to be cheap, and I am sure tariff doesn't make labor any higher. You know how it came that I lost my job in the mills at Pittsburg; they just fired me and put an Italian in my place, and at the same from the great political fact that the Gov- time bounced Jo Wheeler and put a newly arrived Scotchman to helping the engineer at \$1.75 less per week than Jo had been getting. You used to tell us that tariff was to protect us against the foreign laborers. It didn't seem to work in Jo's case or mine. I held it into history; the proposed consolidadown for three months in Beaver Falls, tion of the agricultural organizations but it is just about the same there; has been effected, and a plan of co-opthese mills are full of foreigners. I eration with the Knights of Labor in made only \$31 in twenty-six days, and matters of mutual interest has been seldom got in over five days in a week. agreed upon. The result is not only the civil war. In an elequent peroration the I paid \$4.25 board, so you can see encouraging in itself, but it marks the about how I came out. Protection beginning of a new era in the history didn't seem to do me any good there, of industrial reform. It was the simple and so I lit out for the "Wild West." and hitherto silly giant, Labor, taking a The first place I struck here was a big lesson from the follies of the past. I farm owned by an old fellow named voiced to the world the recognition of Staples. I walked from the station the identity of interests of all classes o to his place with two Swedes; one, honest workers, and gave promise of just over, could not speak a word of their future solidity in every effort to English. Staples seemed like a nice relieve the producers and elevate labor. sort of a man, asked me where I was Previous to the meeting many had from and offered to give me dinner, dreaded, many others openly predicted but he hired both the Swedes, and let failure. The history of the past afme "move on." The next place I forded little ground for hope. Folly tried for work was at the Elgin farm. and faction had hitherto kept the The boss, a fellow named Todd, told workers divided into warring fragments me he had nothing but Poles on and left them the easy prev of every his place. I heard about him after- cunning, scheming combination, finan-

> all over the country hunting a Pole. dinner, but I couldn't get a job. There | "Will it be union and strength, or diswere twenty-eight men at the table; all union and weakness?" was the exbut four were Scandinavians. I am told | pressed or unexpressed thought of every that all the big farmers out here would earnest mind whose hopes were cenrather hire Norwegians or Swedes than | tered in the new movement. But the Americans, and some of the big farm- | men who met at St. Louis rose equal to ers send over and bring gangs of them. the emergency: they rose superior to wages and are easier suited with regard | preme question of consolidation. The to board and other accommodations. majority of those present were deter-Now, if the tariff is to help the like of mined that a union should be affected, me, there should be a duty of \$500 a fully believing that without this there head on foreign laborers. One Swede was no hope for economic reform. In where I am working now seems like a the deliberations of the united body pretty decent sort of a chap. He came there was not the slightest evidence of people, he said, there over with his uncle a year ago last sectional prejudice shown, not even the spring. His uncle has a farm in Min- least trace of it felt. No such spirit nesota and loaned this young man \$60 will be telerated in the ranks of the in peace, but never and told him to buy clothes with it to Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union. bring over with him. He says he has and it is the duty of every member to enough to do him for five years. He discountenance that selfish, cowardly showed me a woolen shirt he said cost and unmanly feeling wherever or ir him over there \$1.25 in our money. I whatever form expressed. Now that paid \$2.50 the other day for one I tried this consolidation is effected and co-opto trade for his. Now, Pap, how in eration agreed upon, it should be re thunder am I helped by the tariff? I membered by every officer and member have to pay more for that shirt, and all that it was not done for mere show, have to buck against these foreigners must be done. - National Economist. that, if not exactly paupers, can do as this young Swede, bring in enough clothes to do for five years. If they protect one American manufacturer "Men of all parties have, blinded by they ought to protect all of them; but prejudice, lost sight of their interest as soon as these fellows who hire la- and followed corrupt leaders until the borers find out that I was manufactured | destruction of the free institutions of in this country, they tell me to take a our government and the liberties of the walk and run in the foreign article. So people is seriously threatened. The now you know why I've gone back on Farmers' Alliance, organized to avert the old party, as you say. If I am off the impending danger, seeing the my base, let me know.

"Your affectionate son, "S. D. Robinson."

To Destroy the "Rum Power." Henry George affirms, in the January issue of the Arena, that the way to de- that the very day that Jefferson Davis, stroy the "rum power" is to remove the leader of secession, passed off of the restrictions from the sale of alcoholic stage of action, the Northern and Southstimulants. These restrictions are not ern farmers united at St. Louis in an effect, but the cause of the "rum brotherly love and fraternal union. power in politics. So long as government does not interfere with any business interest, that interest seeks to have On the same day a confederation of never turned civilization back toward | Knights of Labor, mostly in the North barbarism, but corruption in politics was made with the farmers of the South, the evils avising from the influence of love and friendship between all sections the saloon in politics are more serious of our common country. than other results from the prevalent use of ardent spirits. Mr. George instances other business interests that

of judges.

ance in the use of strong drinks. ! Prohibition does not prohibit; laws restraining the sale of strong drink on Sunday are but spasmodically enforced. The enhancement of the cost of liquor by reason of restrictive legislation promotes adulteration. Restricting the sale of liquor cannot discourage the formation of drinking habits, for such habits are formed quite as much at N.B.-Be sure to get social entertainments as anywhere else. Prohibitory laws do not restrain men from social drinking or from offering drink to others, but the cheapening of strong drink would weaken the treating habit. If whisky were as cheap as water treating would probably disappear. If any one who chose could sell liquor, the saloon keepers must go out of business. "The liquor saloon, as we know it, is a specialization which can only exist by the concentration of business which restriction causes." The gorgeous and enticing saloon is a product of the license system; the squalid dive a product of the prohibitive system. Mr. George quotes Adam Smith in support of his position, and then goes on to show that intemperance is only a phase of the general social illhealth. "Intemperance is abnormal. It is the vice of those who are starved and those who are gorged. Free trade in liquor would tend to reduce it, but could not abolish it. But free trade in everything would. I do not mean a rneaking, half-hearted and half-witted tariff reform,' but that absolute, thorough, free trade which would not only abolish the custom license and the excise, but would do away with every tax on the products of labor and every restriction on the exertion of labor, and would leave every one free to do whatever did not infringe upon the Ten

We Will Stand United.

Commandments."

The St. Louis meeting has passed ward, that he was a regular crank and cial, political or industrial. Moreover, when he wanted a hand he would drive it was feared that intolerance of opinions, sectional prejudice or imaginary "Well, then I went to the Park farm, | diversity of interests might intrude and

In reference to the same matter the Weekly Toiler of Nashville, Tenn., says; necessity for a union of farmers North and South to successfully resist the encroachments of organized capital, and to that end have endeavored to remove the sectional prejudices between the North and South, and it is significant wiping out in so far as the farmers of our nation are concerned sectional lines.

Elect Senators by Popular Vote.

The National Grange at its recent have become a power in politics by session passed resolutions favoring the reason of legislative interference, and election of United States Senators by a shows how a Federal tax on corsets direct vote of the people, thereby rewould evoke a "corset power" in na- moving the opportunities for bribing tional politics. He affirms that Phila- Representatives, and thus thwarting the delphia's comparatively new high will of the people. The Farmers' Allilicense law, which has greatly reduced ance and Agricultural Wheel have time the number of saloons, and also the and again made such requests, and why amount of intemperance and crime, our Representatives in Congress don't must, by reason of the discretion it press such measure we don't know. institutions, let us be glad in the possession vey to Her Majesty his sincere thanks for lodges in the bench, interest the "rum Of course it would meet with strong of this rich heritage of American citizen. her gracious message of sympathy; and in power" in the nomination and election opposition on the part of our millionaire Senators who expect to perpetuate Having shown that it is hopeless to themselves in office by the corrupt use When Mr. Cleveland, who had been There is much agitation among printers of attempt to eliminate the "rum power" of money, but people want the test most enthusiastically received through- Fort Wayne, Ind., over the report that Mr. from politics by restrictive legislation, made, and let the division be made out, had finished speaking, Rev. J. Mor-Wayne Sentinel and business manager of Mr. George argues that "free rum" that we may know who in both houses gan Dix offered a prayer invoking the wayne sentinel and business manager of the Indianapolis Sentinel, contemplates dis- would accomplish this, and also de- are willing to carry out the wishes of

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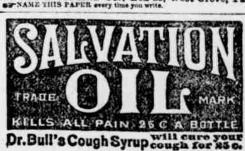
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